

WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, July 10, 2002

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result set

DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L7	L6 and (dr3 or dr4)	8	L7
L6	L5 and (class adj II)	48	L6
L5	mhc and (gad or (glucose adj dehydrogenase))	81	L5
L4	L3 and (gad or (glucose adj dehydrogenase))	4	L4
L3	L2 and mhc	66	L3
L2	(stahl)[IN] OR (schendel)[IN] or (meinl)[in] or (endl)[in] or (albert)[in] or (jung)[in] or (dornmair)[in]	67421	L2
L1	(stahl)[IN] OR (schendel)[IN]	3345	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Print Request Result(s)

Printer Name: cm1_9e12_gblbptr

Printer Location: cm1__9e12

- US005945401: Ok
- US005830682: Ok
- US006218132: Ok
- US005648219: Ok
- US005624895: Ok
- US006060309: Ok
- US005824315: Ok

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NEWS 19 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 20 Jun 10 MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 21 Jun 10 PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 22 Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment

NEWS EXPRESS February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
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=> file medline caplus embase biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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=> s endl J7/au or schendel D7/au or meinl E7/au
L1 709 ENDL J7/AU OR SCHENDEL D7/AU OR MEINL E7/AU

=> s l1 or stahl P7/au or albert W7/au or jung G7/au or dornmair K7/au
L2 6339 L1 OR STAHL P7/AU OR ALBERT W7/AU OR JUNG G7/AU OR DORNMAIR K7/AU

=> s mhc
L3 113257 MHC

=> s l2 and mhc
L4 400 L2 AND MHC

=> s l4 and (GAD or dehydrogenase)
L5 2 L4 AND (GAD OR DEHYDROGENASE)

=>

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 2 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dis l6 1-2 ibib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:155018 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:156406
TITLE: Peptides and peptide derivatives from glutamic acid decarboxylase for the early diagnosis and treatment of type I diabetes

INVENTOR(S): Endl, Josef; Stahl, Peter;
Albert, Winfried; Schandel, Dolores;
Boitard, Christian; van Endert, Peter; Jung,
Guenther-Gerhard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Mannheim GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19525784	A1	19970116	DE 1995-19525784	19950714
WO 9704085	A1	19970206	WO 1996-EP3093	19960715
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 839191	A1	19980506	EP 1996-925751	19960715
R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
JP 10511985	T2	19981117	JP 1996-506274	19960715
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1995-19525784 19950714				
WO 1996-EP3093 19960715				

AB Peptides and their derivs. obtained from glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) are described, which are used alone or in complexes with class II MHC mols. for the detection of a predisposition to diabetes, and for the treatment of diabetes by building up an immune tolerance to GAD. Thus, GAD-specific T cells were established from peripheral blood lymphocytes from type I diabetics, cultured, and their proliferative response to recombinant human GAD and GAD-derived peptides was studied.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:439533 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799738736
TITLE: High affinity presentation of an autoantigenic peptide in type I diabetes by an HLA class II protein encoded in a haplotype protecting from disease.
AUTHOR(S): Bach, Jean-Marie; Otto, Heike; Nepom, Gerald T.; Jung, Guenther; Cohen, Helene; Timsit, Jose; Boitard, Christian; Van Endert, Peter M. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) INSERM U25, 161 Rue Sevres, 75743 Paris Cedex 15 France
SOURCE: Journal of Autoimmunity, (1997) Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 375-386.
ISSN: 0896-8411.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

AB Polymorphism of the genes coding for the human histocompatibility leukocyte antigen class II DR and DQ molecules makes the single largest genetic contribution to the risk of developing insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) and can be associated with highly elevated as well as decreased disease frequency. The mechanism of IDDM risk modification by HLA polymorphism is likely to involve differential presentation of autoantigenic peptides by HLA class II proteins. We have generated T cell lines (TCL) with specificity for the IDDM autoantigen 65 kDa glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD65) from lymphocytes of two patients carrying HLA class II alleles associated with distinct risk of IDDM (DRB1*0101/0401 and 1302/1501). For both patients, TCL generated at various time points all recognized single epitopes mapped as GAD 88-99 and 248-257, respectively. These epitopes are presented by the DRB1*0101 and DRB5*0101, HLA class II molecules associated with a moderately elevated risk of IDDM, or carried in a strongly protective haplotype, respectively. In an HLA/peptide binding assay, epitope GAD 248-257 was shown to possess high affinity for DRB5*0101. This epitope overlaps with a central GAD peptide binding to the high risk allele DQB1*0302 and containing a Coxsackie P2C-identical mimicry sequence, raising the possibility of competition of DRB5*0101 and DQB1*0302 for binding of a central GAD65 fragment.

```
=> s mhc
L7      113257 MHC

=> s MHC (P) (class (1N) II)
L8      47183 MHC (P) (CLASS (1N) II)

=> s DR3 or DR4
L9      15792 DR3 OR DR4

=> s 18 (P) 19
L10     946 L8 (P) L9

=> s 110 (P) (GAD or (glucose (1N) dehydrogenase))
L11     12 L10 (P) (GAD OR (GLUCOSE (1N) DEHYDROGENASE))

=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12     4 DUP REM L11 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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 => file medline caplus embase biosis
 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
 ENTRY SESSION
 FULL ESTIMATED COST 5.67 5.67

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=> s MHC (P) (class (1N) II)
 L1 47192 MHC (P) (CLASS (1N) II)
 => s 11 (P) (GAD or (glucose (1N) dehydrogenase))
 L2 74 L1 (P) (GAD OR (GLUCOSE (1N) DEHYDROGENASE))

=> s 12 and dr4
 L3 9 L2 AND DR4
 => s 12 and (drb1 0401)
 L4 0 L2 AND (DRB1 0401)

=> s 12 and (drbi?
 UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS 'AND (DRBI?'
 The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
 number of left parentheses.

=> s 12 and (drbi?)
 L5 0 L2 AND (DRBI?)

=> dup rem 13
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
 L6 3 DUP REM L3 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dis 16 1-3 ibib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:267766 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100267766
 TITLE: Role of DM in regulating the presentation of a diabetes
 autoantigen.
 AUTHOR(S): Jayne, Jennifer A. (1); Lich, John D. (1); Blum, Janice S.
 (1)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Microbiology and Immunology, Indiana University School
 of Medicine, 635 Barnhill Drive, MS255, Indianapolis, IN,
 46202 USA
 SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (March 7, 2001) Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. A675.
 print.
 Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Federation of American
 Societies for Experimental Biology on Experimental Biology
 2001 Orlando, Florida, USA March 31-April 04, 2001
 ISSN: 0892-6638.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 AB Glutamate decarboxylase (GAD) is a key autoantigen targeted
 during the development of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
 Presentation of GAD epitopes in the context of HLA-DR and DQ
 alleles may be important in disease initiation as well as the induction of
 tolerance to this self-protein. MHC-restricted presentation of
 GAD has been reported to vary among APC from different

individuals, suggesting a genetic factor may regulate the display of GAD peptides in the context of class II proteins for T cell recognition. Studies have also indicated that B lymphocytes play an important role in antigen presentation during the development of IDDM. To examine the mechanisms modulating GAD presentation, the presentation of GAD epitopes in the context of HLA-DR4 was examined in a panel of human B-lymphoblastoid cell lines. Differential class II-restricted presentation of GAD epitopes was observed using these cell lines. This difference was not linked to the expression of other DR alleles, but rather to another set of MHC-encoded proteins. These MHC-encoded proteins differentially regulated both exogenous and endogenous GAD presentation. Studies are underway to further define the importance of these proteins in modulating GAD epitope presentation.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000253238 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20253238 PubMed ID: 10790426
 TITLE: Cytoplasmic processing is a prerequisite for presentation of an endogenous antigen by major histocompatibility complex class II proteins.
 AUTHOR: Lich J D; Elliott J F; Blum J S
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Immunology and the Walther Oncology Center, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202, USA.
 CONTRACT NUMBER: T32DK07519 (NIDDK)
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, (2000 May 1) 191 (9) 1513-24.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Journal code: 2985109R. ISSN: 0022-1007.
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200005
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000613
 Last Updated on STN: 20000613
 Entered Medline: 20000530

AB Biochemical and functional studies have demonstrated major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II-restricted presentation of select epitopes derived from cytoplasmic antigens, with few insights into the processing reactions necessary for this alternate pathway. Efficient presentation of an immunodominant epitope derived from glutamate decarboxylase (GAD) was observed regardless of whether this antigen was delivered exogenously or via a cytoplasmic route into human histocompatibility leukocyte antigen class II-DR4(+) antigen-presenting cells. Presentation of exogenous as well as cytoplasmic GAD required the intersection of GAD peptides and newly synthesized class II proteins. By contrast, proteolytic processing of this antigen was highly dependent upon the route of antigen delivery. Exogenous GAD followed the classical pathway for antigen processing, with an absolute requirement for endosomal/lysosomal acidification as well as cysteine and aspartyl proteases resident within these organelles. Presentation of endogenous GAD was dependent upon the action of cytoplasmic proteases, including the proteasome and calpain. Thus, translocation of processed antigen from the cytoplasm into membrane organelles is necessary for class II-restricted presentation via this alternate pathway. Further trimming of these peptides after translocation was mediated by acidic proteases within endosomes/lysosomes, possibly after or before class II antigen binding. These studies suggest that processing of exogenous and cytoplasmic proteins occurs through divergent but overlapping pathways. Furthermore, two cytoplasmic proteases, the proteasome and calpain, appear to play important roles in MHC class II-restricted antigen presentation.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999333721 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99333721 PubMed ID: 10403912
 TITLE: T cell response pattern to glutamic acid decarboxylase 65 (GAD65) peptides of newly diagnosed type 1 diabetic patients sharing susceptible HLA haplotypes.
 AUTHOR: Rharbaoui F; Mayer A; Granier C; Bouanani M; Thivolet C; Pau B; Orgiazzi J; Madec A M
 CORPORATE SOURCE: CNRS-UMR9921, Faculte de Pharmacie, Montpellier, France.
 SOURCE: CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL IMMUNOLOGY, (1999 Jul) 117 (1) 30-7.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Journal code: 0057202. ISSN: 0009-9104.
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199907
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990806
 Last Updated on STN: 19990806
 Entered Medline: 19990728

AB Autoantibodies and autoreactive T lymphocytes directed against several pancreatic beta cell proteins such as GAD65 have been identified in the circulation before and at the onset of clinical type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetes. Using GAD65 synthetic peptides, we studied the proliferative response of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) either from recently diagnosed type 1 diabetic patients, of whom the majority share the disease-associated HLA class II haplotype (DR4-DQ81*0201 or DR3-DQ81*0302), or from HLA-matched control subjects. We found that 67% (14/21) of the type 1 diabetic patients and 39% (9/23) of the control subjects exhibited a positive proliferative response. Compared with control subjects, however, PBMC from diabetic patients proliferated more frequently ($P < 0.05$) in the presence of peptide pools from the C-terminal region of GAD65 (amino acids 379-585). Diabetic patients with the same HLA-DQ or HLA-DR alleles showed partially identical T cell reactivity, but no clear correlation could be made between MHC class II specificity and T cell epitopes because of multiple combinations of class II alleles. In addition, by flow cytometry, we studied the direct binding of GAD65 peptides to MHC class II molecules of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-transformed B (EBV-B) cells obtained from a diabetic patient. We found that 11 GAD peptides were able to bind to the highly susceptible haplotype DRB1*0301/0401-DQA1*0301/0501-DQB1*0302/0201 on the surface of EBV-B cells in partial correlation with the results obtained in the proliferation assays.

=> dis his

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FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:43:19 ON 10 JUL 2002

L1 47192 S MHC (P) (CLASS (1N) II)
L2 74 S L1 (P) (GAD OR (GLUCOSE (1N) DEHYDROGENASE))
L3 9 S L2 AND DR4
L4 0 S L2 AND (DRB1 0401)
L5 0 S L2 AND (DRBI?)
L6 3 DUP REM L3 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> end

ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF

LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

26.43

32.10

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 17:50:22 ON 10 JUL 2002

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L1      47192 S MHC (P) (CLASS (1N) II)
L2      74 S L1 (P) (GAD OR (GLUCOSE (1N) DEHYDROGENASE))
L3      9 S L2 AND DR4
L4      0 S L2 AND (DRB1 0401)
L5      0 S L2 AND (DRB1?)
L6      3 DUP REM L3 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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Transferred
 Volume 366, 65-71

4-5 \Rightarrow 10001

-4-58

5Q2

724

07 13 544

11

101 = 200, 4751.54 110F 48, 49 51

$\frac{1}{2}$ lsr w. 1000

1127nd indet non-electroactive

Answers: 10

5

02-11-1971

plant